THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866. NO. 30.

L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

Tombstones.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CALLED ON ME desirous of procuring Tomb Stones. To they will now hand in their orders, I will try and furnish them in a short time.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1866. 27-2w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his tract of LAND within half a mile of Salem, Forsyth County, N. C., containing about **76 ACRES**, embracing upland, bottom, and woodland.

The improvements are all new, and consist of two small framed comfortable Dwellings, a good Barn, an excellent Well of water and a young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

The location is healthy, and would suit any person desirous of carrying on a small farm, near town. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

WILLIAM A. ACKERMAN.
Feb. 10, 1866. 26-tf

Photograph Gallery!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, and the public generally, that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, in a superior style at his

Old Stand on Main Street.

He flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see specimens.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, of various styles and prices, suitable for holiday presents, for sale.

A. E. WELFARE.
Salem, N. C. Dec'r 16th 1865. 19 3m

CHARLES E. KLUGE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
GEO. W. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers,
AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
423 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH AND GENUINE
GARDEN SEEDS
FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

Cabbage,	Cucumber,	Beans.
Early York,	White Spine,	Six Weeks,
Drum Head,	Long Green,	Ex. Early,
Ox Heart,	and other var.	Lima.
White Onion,	Lettuce,	Peas,
Yellow Onion,	Nutmeg Melon,	Radish,
Bell Pepper,	Citron "	Egg Plant,
Asparagus,	Okra,	Salsify,
Beet, extra early,	Parsnip	Squash.
Carrot,	Tomato, new var.	Turnip,

WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETTS.
&c. &c. &c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for borders

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES,
CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c., at market prices for Barter or Cash.

Just received a lot of that justly celebrated
Durham Smoking Tobacco.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Belle" snuff in store and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.
Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15-3m

Bank Notes Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest prices in GOLD or SILVER or GREENBACKS for all descriptions of Bank bills. Apply at the Sentinel Office.

J. W. ALSPAUGH.
28 tf Winston, N. C

Wanted,

8 or 10 GOOD, NO. 1 HORSES.
Apply to
E. D. HAMPTON.
Salem, N. C, Feb. 24th 1866. 3w

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil.
Ess. Peppermt,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Rx't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens a Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 8, 1866. 25-tf

NOTICE.

Office Agent Freedmen's Bureau, &c.,
WINSTON, N. C, Feb. 27, 1866.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the county of Forsyth, hereby gives notice that in future all contracts between Freedmen and their employers must be made in his presence, and with his sanction, otherwise they will be without force. Contracts already made require his approval, to be valid.

He is also empowered to adjudicate all cases of dispute which may have arisen between the whites and freedmen since the surrender; also to take cognizance of all cases in which the freedman is concerned, which would be punishable by a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment for thirty days. These punishments will be inflicted on the freedmen for drunkenness, stealing, vagrancy, &c., and on whites for cruel or unjustifiable treatment of freedmen.

It is furthermore his province to bind out to responsible white persons, any freedman (boy or girl) under 14 years of age. No other indentures than those sanctioned by himself will be valid.

GEORGE H. RENIGAR.
Agent F. B. &c., for Forsyth.
March 3-4w.

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
AS ITS PRESIDENT,

has opened an agency at

HIGH POINT,

and is now prepared to do a

General Express Business,

in the transportation of
Freight,
Currency,
Gold,
and Valuables,

of every description, between High Point and the following cities and towns:

New York,	Philadelphia,
Boston,	Baltimore,
Washington,	Georgetown,
Alexandria,	Lynchburg,
Staunton,	Richmond,
Greensborough,	Petersburg,
Danville,	Norfolk,
Raleigh,	Wilmington,
Weldon,	Goldsborough,
New Berne,	Knoxville,
Bristol, Tenn.	Morganton,
Winsboro', S. C.,	Charleston, S.C
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Tarboro, N. C.

and accessible points in the States of New York Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio,
Orange and Alexandria,
Virginia and Tennessee,
Virginia Central,
Petersburg and Weldon,
Richmond and Danville.
Petersburg and Lynchburg,
Raleigh and Gaston,
North Carolina Central,
Wilmington and Weldon,
Atlantic and North Carolina,
Charlotte and South Carolina,
Western N. Carolina.
Western Division Wilmington C. & R. R.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The company has also such favorable contracts with Steamer Lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The Tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the company solicits public patronage.

W. G. BARBEE,
Jan. 6,-21-3m. Agent, High Point.

Fresh Clover Seed.

FOR SALE BY
28 3w J. L. FULKERSON

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., March 1st, 1866.

Miss Julia E. Allen, 3	J. B. J. Logan,
Mrs. Eleanor Allen,	Miss Martha Long,
Lafayette Brooks, (col)	William Longworth,
E. C. Brown,	T. N. Marshall,
William Blaster,	Alexander Martin,
Allen Bettis,	John E. Miller,
W. H. Badger, (col,)	Mrs. Sallie H. Matthews,
Jonathan Boner,	H. F. Motsinger,
W. Beard,	Albert McGee,
Miss Jane E. Boener,	Dr. G. F. Mathews,
Costen Blackburn,	Mrs. Mary Motsinger,
Geo. Borum and Miss Susan Moore,	Miss Louisa M. Null,
Mrs. Lavinia Church,	Miss Phalbia Petmcord,
Richard Church.	Miss Esther C. Peeler,
William Calhoon,	J. C. Rominger,
Miss Lavena Chire,	Mrs. Reony,
Elizabeth Crews,	Miss Sue Reony,
Allen Crews,	Dr. Jos. B. Roe,
Mrs. Jane Cox,	William C. Roe,
Delilah Dean,	Willian Scales,
Daniel Etchison,	C. C Stoltz,
Miss Sarah A. Everheart,	David Stack,
Joseph Engle,	Miss Eliza Sills,
Mrs. Emsley Flemins,	Mrs. Margret Smith,
Miss R. Grabb,	Miss Sophia Snyder,
Solomon Hine,	Mrs Mariam Smith,
Miss Mary L. Hauser,	Miss Susan Spaugh,
Jesse Huff,	Miss Catharine Slater,
Robert F. Hester.	Smith J. Sapp,
Mrs. Mary Ann Jones,	Mrs. Amanda Shelton,
William A. Jones,	Mary Sell,
Thomas Ketner,	J. M. Tesh,
William J Kerby, 2	G. D. Williams,
Andrew M. Kinnamon,	O. T. Westmorland,
M. Kelly,	Alexander Waldraven,
Robert Linville,	Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson,
Robert F. Linville,	A. M. Waddell.
Solomon Ledford,	Miss Jane E. Wagoner,
	Thomas Wilson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.
Salem, N. C., March 1st., 1866.

GOOD WEST INDIA MOLASSES

FOR SALE AT H. D. LOTT'S.
March 3-29 tf

HOPS, HOPS.

A good article for sale.—Inquire at
THIS OFFICE.

THE SEA ISLAND LANDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—General Sherman has addressed to the President a letter, in which he explains the circumstances and prospects with respect to which he issued his famous order setting apart the Sea Island cotton lands to the negroes.—He says that when he issued the order he intended it for the practical benefit of aged and imbecile negroes and children, who, having followed him, could not be otherwise disposed of as the war was so near at an end. He is in favor of making restitution of the islands to their owners.—*Rich Ex.*

CURE FOR THE SMALL POX.—A friend has kindly given us the following recipe for the cure of small pox:—*New Bern Times*:

The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment.—This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking internal organs. This is said to be the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and it is regarded as a perfect cure.

Severity of the Weather—Two Hundred Men Perished in a Snow Storm.

San Francisco, Feb 20.—Virginia City papers contain a report that two hundred men, on their way to the mines in Montana, perished in a snow storm.

Communication with the territory is cut off, and it is feared great suffering is experienced there.

Gen. Steel left here yesterday, to take command of the Department of Columbia.

The Victoria papers are full of the wonders of the gold mines of British Columbia, and appeal to California miners to come and get rich.

DESTITUTION IN ALABAMA.—The Selma *Times* gives a sad account of the destitution of families in Alabama. There are 12,530 white families, numbering together 53,951 persons, which are absolutely deprived of all means of living. It is estimated that the cost of supporting them for a month would amount to $182,000, or nearly $2,200,000 per year. Although the United States authorities are doing much, their assistance is far from reaching the great majority of cases. Situated at a distance from the regular forts, and in the presence of an empty treasury, it is difficult to find how relief may be afforded to those sufferers.

Advices received by Major General Howard from Mississippi represent that among the lower classes of society in that State the feeling against the General Government and its administration is very rampant, and an agent of the Government cannot escape meeting with violence if unsupported by military authority.

Great Speech of President Johnson.

We publish below, the great speech of President Johnson, at the mass meeting in Washington city on the 22d of February.

On the procession reaching the Executive Mansion, where an immense crowd had preceded it, Mr. Fendall, the President of the meeting, presented to the President the resolutions which had passed the meeting, with a brief and pertinent address, in which he informed him that the assembly had adjourned to the Presidential Mansion to pay their respects to him. The President was then formally conducted to the front portico, from whence, silence having been obtained in the vast assemblage, he addressed them substantially as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow citizens—for I presume I have a right to address you as such—to the committee who have conducted and organized this meeting so far, I have to tender my sincere thanks for the compliment and approbation shown in their personal address to myself, and in the resolutions they have adopted. [At this point a fireman's procession attracted the attention of a portion of the crowd, and created such a disturbance that the President was unable to proceed for several minutes. Mr. Fendall, chairman of the committee, in vain endeavored to restore order. Hon Green Clay Smith then took the stand, and succeeded in making himself heard, and bringing the crowd to something like silence.] The President proceeded:

Fellow citizens, I was about to tender my thanks to the committee who waited upon me and presented me with the resolutions adopted on this occasion—resolutions, as I understand, complimentary to the policy pursued by this Administration since it came into power. I am free to say to you, on this occasion, that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve and endorse the policy that has been adopted and is intended to be carried out. [Applause.] That policy has been one which was intended to restore the glorious Union of these States to their original relations to the Government of the United States. [Prolonged applause.]

WASHINGTON'S DAY.

This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation—the day that gave birth to him who founded this Government—the Father of his Country—of him who stood at that period, when all these States entered into this glorious Confederacy—[The firemen's procession again succeeded in creating sufficient disturbance to make the President unable to be heard.] The President good humoredly remarked, "Don't interfere with them, they are right, and always were right."

He proceeded: This day, I say, is peculiarly appropriate to endorse the restoration of the Union of these States, founded by "the Father of his Country." Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free government. [A voice, "so is Andrew Johnson."] Washington, who, in the language of one of his eulogists, was 'first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen.' No people can claim him, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation and love are commensurate with the civilized world, with all those who love free government. I have recently visited the association which is directing its efforts to the completion of the monument erected to his memory. I was proud to meet them, and, so far as I could, to give them my humble influence and patronage—a monument being erected to him who founded the Government almost within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. [Cheers.]

Let the pledges which all these States, associations and corporations have placed in that monument of their faith in and love for this Union, be preserved. Let it be completed.—And in this connection let me refer to the motto upon the stone sent from my own State, God bless her—[a voice "and bless you"]—a State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union in the field and in the councils of the nation, now struggling in embarrassment in consequence of the interruption that has taken place with the Federal Government growing out of the rebellion, but struggling to renew her relations with the Government, and take her stand where she has stood since 1796.—[Cheering.] Let me, I say, repeat the sentiment inscribed upon the stone sent here to be placed in that monument of freedom, and in commemoration of Washington. I stand by that sentiment, and she is now willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal Andrew Jackson, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved." Were it possible for that old man, who in statue is now before me, and in picture behind me, in the capitol, to be called forth, or were it possible for us to communicate with the illustrious dead, and he could be informed of or made to understand the progress and working of faction, rebellion, and treason, the old man would turn over in his grave. [Laughter and cheers.]—He would rise, and, shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, stand erect, and extending his long, bony finger, would reiterate the sentiment he once spoke: "The Federal Union, it must be preserved."

THE EXTREMISTS—NORTH AND SOUTH.

But we see and witness what has transpired since his day. We remember what he did in 1850, when treason, treachery, and infidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States then stalked forth. It was his power and influence that went forth then and crushed the treason in its infancy. It was then stopped, but only for a time The spirit continued; there were men disaffected to the Government both North and South. We had peculiar institutions of which some complained and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen advocated that institution in the South, another opposed it in the North, and it resulted in creating two extremes. One in the South reached the point at which they were prepared to dissolve the Government of the United States, to secure and preserve their "peculiar institution." And in what I may say on this occasion I want to be understood. There was one portion of our countrymen who were opposed to this peculiar institution in the South, and who went to the extreme of being willing to break up the Government to get clear of it. [Applause.] I am talking to you to day in the common phrase, and assume to be nothing but a citizen, and one who has been fighting for the Constitution and to preserve the Government These two parties have been arrayed against each other; and I stand before you to-day as I did in the Senate in 1860, in the presence of those who were making war on the Constitution, and who wanted to disrupt the Government, to denounce, as I did then in my place, those who were so engaged as traitors. I have never ceased to repeat, and as far as my efforts could go to carry out, the sentiments I then uttered. [Cheers]

HIS CONSISTENT STAND AGAINST DISUNION.

I remarked that there were two parties, one for destroying the Government to preserve slavery and the other for breaking up the Government to destroy slavery The objects to be accomplished were different, it is true, so far as slavery is concerned, but they agreed in one thing, and that was the breaking up of the Government. They agreed in the destruction of the Government, the precise thing which I have always stood up to oppose Whether the disunionist comes from the South or from the North, I stand now where I did then, to vindicate the union of these States and the Constitution of the country [Applause.] The rebellion, or treason, manifested itself in the South; I stood by the Government. I said I was for the Union with slavery or I was for the Union without slavery. In either alternative I was for my Government and the Constitution.

HIS SPIRIT TOWARDS THE SOUTH.

The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and, with its physical power, has put down treason in the field; yes, the section of country which has arrayed itself against the Government has been put down by the Government itself. Now what had we said to those people? We said "no compromise; we can settle this question with the South in eight and forty hours." "How?" "Disband your armies, aknowledge the Constitution of the United States, obey the law, and the whole question is settled." Well, their armies have been disbanded; they come forward now in a spirit of magnanimity, and say, "We were mistaken; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of session and dissolve this Union; in that we have failed, and, having traced this thing to its logical and physical consequences and results, we now again come forward and acknowledge the flag of our country, obedience to the Constitution, and the supremacy of the law." [Cheers] I say, then, when you have complied with the Constitution, when you have yielded to the law, when you acknowledge your allegiance to the Government, I am ready to open the doors of the Union and restore you to your old relations to the Government of our fathers. [Prolonged applause]

LENIENCY AND FORGIVENESS THE TRUE POLICY.

Who, I ask, has suffered more for the Union than I have? I shall not now repeat the wrongs or sufferings inflicted upon me; but it is not the way to deal with a whole people in the spirit of revenge. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power so far as the executive is concerned. There is no one who has labored harder to have the principal, intelligent, conscious traitors brough to justice, to have the law vindicated, and the great fact vindicate that treason is a crime, than I who stand before you to-day. Yet while conscious, intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole States, communities and people be made to submit to and bear the penalty of death? I have perhaps, as much hostility and as much resentment as a man ought to have, but we should conform our action and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion—not that I would liken this to it, or bring any comparison, for I am not going to detain you long. But, gentlemen, I came into power under the Constitution of the country and by the approbation of the people.—And what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were in fact condemned under the law and the penalty was death. Under the idea of revenge and resentment they were to be annihilated and destroyed. O, how different this from the example set by the holy founder of our religion, whose divine arm touches the horizon and embraces the whole earth. Yes, He who founded this great scheme came into the world and found our race condemned under the law, and the sentence was death. What was His example? Instead of putting the world or a nation to death, He went forth with grace and attested by His blood and His wounds that He would die and let the nation live. Let them repent, and let them acknowledge their allegiance; let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious "stripes and stars" and the Constitution of our country; let their leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors, suffer the penalty of the law, but for the great mass, who have been forced into this rebellion and misled by their leaders, I say, leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

THE SECOND REBELLION.

But, my countrymen, after having passed through the rebellion, and given such evidence as I have—though men croak a great deal about it now [laughter]—when I look back through the battle-field and see many of these brave men, in whose company I was, in localities where the contest was most difficult and doubtful, before the smoke of battle has scarcely passed away, before the blood shed has scarcely congealed, what do we find? The rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the government in the field; but is that the only way in which we can have rebellion? They struggled for the breaking up of your government, but before they are scarcely out of the battlefield, and before our brave men have scarcely returned to their homes, to renew the ties of affection and love, we find ourselves almost in the midst of another rebellion. [Applause.] The war to suppress one rebellion was to prevent the separation of the States, to prevent them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of the government, and weakening its power. Now what is the struggle? There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the government in the hands of the few, and thereby bring about a consolidation which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation. [Enthusiastic applause.] We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. What are they?

THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTION OF THE RADICALS IN CONGRESS.

We find that Governments can be revolutionized, can be changed, without going into the battlefield. Sometimes revolutions, the most disastrous to the people, are effected without the shedding of blood. The substance of government may be taken away, while the form and shadow is still adhered to. Now, what are the attempts? What is being proposed? We find that, in fact, by an irresponsible, central directory, nearly all the powers of Government are assumed, without even consulting the legislative or executive departments of Government. Yes! and by a resolution reported by a committee, upon whom all the legislative power of the Government has been conferred, that great principle in the Constitution, which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and House of Representatives, to be the judges of the election and qualification of its own members, has been virtually taken away from those departments of Government, and conferred upon a committee, who must report before they can act under the Constitution, and allow members duly elected to take their seats By this rule they assume that there must be recognition in respect to a State in the Union, with all its practical relations restored, before the respective houses of Congress, under the Constitution, shall judge of the election and qualification of its own members.—What position is that? You have been struggling for four years to put down the rebellion. You denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State had the right to go out; you said that they had neither right nor power.—The issue has been made, and it has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union; and when you have settled that by the executive and military power of the Government and by the public judgement, you turn round and assume that they are out, and shall not come in. [Laughter and cheers]

HIS OWN POLICY.

I am free to say to you, as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I said in the Senate, in the very inception of the rebellion, that the States had no right to go out. That question has been settled, and I cannot turn round now, and give the lie direct to all I profess to have done in the last five years [Laughter and applause] I can do no such thing. I say when they comply with the Constitution, when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and Union be restored [Loud cheers]

HIS OPINION OF SUMNER, STEVENS & CO.—HE DOESN'T MEAN TO BE BULLIED.

But then, gentlemen, as we swing round the circle, I have fought traitors and treason in the South; I opposed the Davises, the Toombs, the Slidells, and a long list of others, whose names I need not repeat, and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men, I care not by what name you call them, [a voice, "Call them traitors,"] who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, and I am free to say to you, that I am still for the preservation of this compact; I am still for the restoration of this Union; I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and working out its destiny.—[A voice, "Give us the names."] A gentleman calls for the names; well, suppose I should give them. [A voice, "We know them."] I look upon them, I repeat it, the President or citizen, as much opposed to as fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them, as were the men who fought against us. [A voice, "What are the names?"] I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (tremendous applause;) I say Chas. Sumner, (great applause;) I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe, are amongst them. (A voice, "Give it to Forney." Some gentleman in the crowd says "Give it to Forney." I have just to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. (Laughter and applause.) I stand for my country, I stand for the Constitution, where I placed my feet from my advent into public life They may traduce me, they may slander me, they may vituperate; but let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. (Cheers) And let me say, in addition, that I do not intend to be overawed by reason of pretended friends, nor do I intend to be bullied by my enemies. (Applause, and a cry of "The people will sustain you.")

HIS FAITH IN THE MASSES OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated—and not only insinuated but said directly—(the intimation has been given in high places)—that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years ago, in a particular reign, it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of? ("None! None!") The usurpation I have been guilty of has always been standing between the people and the encroachments of power; and because I dared to say in conversation with a fellow citizen and a Senator, to-, that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be so frequent; that their effect would be that it would lose all its prestige and dignity; that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a small time; because I happened to say in a conversation that if amended such and such amendments should be adopted, it was a usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head at a certain time. (Laughter and applause.) And, in connection with this subject, it was explained that we were in the midst of earthquakes, that they trembled and could not yield. Yes, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground swell coming of popular judgment and indignation. ("That's true.") The American people will speak by their instincts, and they will know who are their friends and who their enemies.

HIS RECORD.

What positions have I occupied? I have occupied all positions under this Government, beginning with an alderman and running through all branches of the legislature. (A voice,—From a tailor up" Some gentleman says I have been a tailer. (Tremendous Applause.) Now, that did not discomfit me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits (Great laughter)—always punctual with my customers and always did good work (A voice, "No patchwork.") No, I do not want any patchwork; I want a whole suit. But we will pass by this little facetiousness. My friends may say "You are President, and you must not talk about such things." When principles are involved, my countrymen, when the existence of my country even is imperilled, I will act as I have on former occasions, and speak what I think. I was saying that I had held nearly all positions from an alderman, through both branches of Congress, to that which I now occupy, and who is there that will say Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem? or made a promise that he did not fulfill? Who will say that he has ever acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass of the people?—They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witnesses. I do not want by inuendoes, by indirect remarks in high places, to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom exclaim, "This Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way." I make use of a very strong expression when I say that I have no doubt the intention was to incite assassination, and so get out of the way the "obstacle" from place and power. Whether by assassination or not, there are individuals in this Government, I doubt not, who want to destroy our institutions and change the character of the Government. Are they not satisfied, with one murder we have had? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the opponents of this Government? Are they still unslaked? Do they still want more blood?—Have they not got honor and courage enough to attain their objects otherwise than by the hands of the assassin? ("No! No!")

HIS VIEWS ON ASSASSINATION.

I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where a brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise, his footsteps noiseless.—If it is blood they want, let them have courage enough to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound, but they are afraid to strike. (Applause.) If my blood is to be shed, because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this Government in its original purity of character, let it be shed, but when it is shed, let an altar to the Union be erected, and then if it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a last libation of tribute to the Union of these States. (Great applause.) But let the opponents of this Government remember that when it is poured out, "the blood of the martyr will be the seed of the church." (Cheers.)

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. LINCOLN—THE LATE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON REPRESENTATION.

Gentlemen, this Union will grow; it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed with blood. I have talked longer now than I intended to speak. Let me thank you for the honor you have done me. So far as this Government is concerned, let me say one other word in reference to the amendments of the Constitution of the United States When I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We were talking about the condition of affairs, and in reference to matters in my own State. I stated that we had called a convention, and amended our Constitution by abolishing slavery in the State—a State not embraced in his proclamation. All this met his approbation and gave him encouragement, and in talking upon the amendment to the Constitution he said: "When the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by three fourths of the States we shall have done all or pretty nearly all I am in favor of in amending the Constitution, if there is one other adopted." Said I, "what is that Mr. President?" Said he, "I have labored to preserve this Union; I have toiled four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation, yet my great desire has been to preserve the Union of these States intact, under the Constitution as they were before." But, said I, "Mr. President, what amendment do you refer to?" He said he thought there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel all the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. Yes, compel them. The idea was in his mind that it is a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the government by States withdrawing their Senators and Representatives from Congress, and, therefore, he desired a constitutional amendment to compel them to be sent. How now does the matter stand?—In the Constitution of the country, even that portion of which provides for the amendment of the organic law, says that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its representation.

A PLEA FOR SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

And now what do we find? We find the position taken that States shall not be represented, that we may impose taxes, that we may send our tax-gatherers to every region and portion of a State, that the people are to be oppressed with taxes, but when they come here to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told "no; you must pay taxes, you must bear the burdens of the Government, but you must not participate in the legislation of the country, which is to affect you for all time." Is this just? (No, no.) Then I say let us admit into the councils of the nation those who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, those men who acknowledge their allegiance to the Government, and swear to support the Constitution. It is all embraced in that. The amplification of an oath makes no difference if a man is not loyal; but you may adopt whatever test oath you choose to prove their loyalty—that is a matter of detail for which I care nothing—let him be unquestionably loyal, owning his allegiance to the Government, and willing to support it in its hour of peril and of need, and I am willing to trust them. I know that some do not attach so much importance to this principle as I do; but one principle we carried through the Revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle laid down as fundamental by our fathers. If it was good then, it is good now. If it was a rule to stand by then, it is a rule to stand by now. It is a fundamental principle that should be adhered to as long as free government lasts.

HE UNROLLS THE CONSTITUTION.

I know it was said by some during the rebellion that our Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment, and laid away; that in the time of war and rebellion there was no Constitution Well, we know that sometimes, from the very great necessity of the case, from a great emergency, we must do unconstitutional things in order to preserve the Constitution itself. But, if while the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up as a parchment; if it was violated in some particulars to save the Government, there may have been some excuse to justify it. But now that peace has come; now the war is over, we want a written Constitution; and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, unroll it, re read it, and understand its provisions. Now, if you have saved the Government by violating the Constitution in war, you can only save it in peace by preserving the Constitution, and the only way to preserve it is by a strict adherence to the Constitution of our fathers as it is now unfolded. It must now be read and understood by the American people. I come here to-day, as far as I can, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, for it does seem to me that encroachment after encroachment is proposed. I stand to-day prepared, so far as I can, to resist these encroachments upon the Constitution and Government. Now that we have peace, let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under and by its provisions; let it be published; let it be printed in blazing characters, as if it were in the heavens, punctuated with stars, that all may read and understand; let us consult that instrument; let us digest its provisions, understand them, and understanding, abide by them.

I tell the opponents of this Government, (I care not from what quarter they come, whether from the East, West, North or South,) you who are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government by amendments to the Constitution, that the principles of free government are deeply rooted in the American heart. All the powers combined, I care not of what character they are, cannot destroy that great instrument—that great chart of freedom.—They may seem to succeed for a time, but their attempts will be futile. They might as well undertake to lash up the winds or chain

the waves of the ocean, and confine them to limits. They may think now it can be done by a concurrent resolution; but when it is submitted to the popular judgment and to the popular will, they will find that they might as well undertake to introduce a resolution to repeal the law of gravity as to keep this Union from being restored.

THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE THE QUESTION.

It is just about as feasible to resist the great law of gravity which binds all to a common centre, as that great law of gravity which will bring back these States, and replace them in their relations. All these conspiracies and machinations, North and South, cannot prevent it. All that is wanted is time until the American people can get to know what is going on. I would the whole American people could be assembled here to day, as you are. I wish we had an amphitheatre capacious enough to hold these thirty million people, that they could be here and witness the struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They could see who it is, and how it is, and what kind of spirit is manifested in breaking up this great principle of free government. Yes! when they came to see the struggle, and to understand who is for and who against them, if you could make them perform the part of gladiators, in the first till you would find the enemies of the country crushed and helpless.

HIS FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

I have detained you longer than I intended. ["Go on."] We are in a great struggle. I am your instrument. Who is there I have not toiled or labored for? Where is the man or woman, either in public or private life, who has not always received my attention or my time? Pardon the egotism, they say that man Johnson is a lucky man; that no man can defeat me. I will tell you what constitutes good luck. It is doing right, and being for the people; that is what constitutes good luck. Somehow or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them. I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mortal man was ever placed in, but, so far, I have not deserted the people, and I believe they will not desert me. What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I swerved from? Can they put their finger upon it? Have you heard them point out any discrepancy? Have you heard them quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, as going in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done?—The very policy which I am pursuing now was pursued under his administration, was being pursued by him when that inscrutable Providence saw fit to remove him, I trust, to a better world than this. Where is there one principle adopted by him, in reference to this restoration, that I have departed from? ["None! none!"] The war, then, is not simply upon me, but upon my predecessor. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some people in their jealousy have made the remark that the White House is President. Just let me say that the charms of the White House, and all that sort of flummery, has less influence with me than with those who are talking about it. The little I eat or wear does not amount to much. That required to sustain me and my little family is very little, for I am not feeding many, though in one sense of consanguinity or affinity I am akin to everybody. The conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country is all the reward I have.

HIS CONCLUDING APPEAL.

Then, in conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse, this sea of upturned faces, to go with me in standing round the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded, and the people are invited to read, to understand, and to maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves may fall. Let us stand by it. Though faction may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though vituperation may come in its most violent character, I will be found standing by the Constitution as the chief rock of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and tempest closes around him.

Accept my thanks for the indulgence you have given me in making the extemporaneous remarks I have upon this occasion. Let us go forward, forgetting the past and looking to the future, and try to restore our country, trusting in Him who rules on high and in the earth below that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we will have peace not only on earth but especially with the people of the United States, and good will. I thank you, my countrymen, for the respect you have manifested on this occasion. When your country is gone, if you are about that place, look out and you will find the humble individual who now stands before you weeping over its final dissolution.

The writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended in Ireland, on account of a rumor that a Fenian privateer had started from America for that country.

MARRIED:

On the 8th inst., by E. A. Vogler, Esq., Mr. SOLOMON TYSINGER to Miss MARY ROBERSON.

In the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Maj. W. H. BAGLEY, of Perquimans, to Miss ADDIE A., daughter of Governor Worth.

DIED:

At his residence in this county, on the 6th instant, Mr. CHRISTIAN SHOAF, at an advanced age.

Of Pneumonia, on the morning of February 23rd, at the age of 17 years, MARY LEWIS, eldest child and only daughter of Hon. J. M. and Mrs. L. L. Leach, of Lexington, North-Carolina.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866

County Court.

March Term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth County was held this week.

On Monday, the following Special Court and officers were elected.

Special Court.—G. V. Fulp, Chairman. Associates, J. P. Vest and Adam Snow.

County Solicitor.—J. F. Poindexter.

County Trustee.—R. F. Linville.

Warden's Court.—A. Fogle, Jas. D. Payne, Wm. D. Doub, A. Nicholson, C. D. Sides, Issac Morris and P. E. Light.

Orphan's Court.—C. L. Rights, F. L. Gorrell and A. Nicholson.

Committee of Finance.—P. A. Wilson, Thomas J. Wilson, G. H. Renigar.

Register.—Wm. F. Shultz.

County Surveyors.—M. H. Morris and C. L. Banner.

Standard Keeper.—J. E. Mickey.

Ranger.—John H. White.

Coroner.—A. Fogle.

Commissioner of Public Buildings.—J. D Tavis.

Considerable business was despatched, and Court adjourned on Thursday.

The cases of Anderson Taylor, and Brendle and Young, were continued to Superior Court.

We learn that an appropriation of funds was made which will insure the completion of the bridge below town, at an early day.

It appears from the above selection of members of Court and officers, that the Magistrates of the county have exhibited a determination to have good and true men preside over the destiny of the county, so far as their jurisdiction extends. They are all competent to fill the various departments assigned them, and of the right stripe generally. Too much caution cannot be exercised in all future elections and appointments.

The Solicitor, Jno. F. Poindexter, Esq., is favorably known throughout the State, as a gentleman of fine legal attainments. He is a very able prosecuting attorney, and we congratulate the good people of Forsyth that the services of Gen. Poindexter have been secured,—more especially at this juncture of affairs, when it is of the utmost importance to have law and order rigidly enforced, and the guilty punished.

Gen. Poindexter belongs to that class of gentlemen of the old school who are, unfortunately for the country, fast disappearing. Pleasant demeanor and habitual politeness are marked features in his character, and he is the life of the social circle. He was repeatedly a representative in the Legislature, and adorned the office of Solicitor of this judicial circuit for a number of years.

We have now once more a regularly organized civil tribunal.

Stop Thief!

We would call especial attention to the notice of the old and time-honored society for the protection of property, which appears to have slumbered for several years, owing to the unsettled state of the country.

This society, in years past, has done a great deal of good, and has been a terror to evil doers. Now is the time to give it fresh impetus, as its wholesome influence is very much needed, when morals have become rather lax, superinduced, in a great degree, by the late war. We hope persons desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of this association, will make themselves known as early as practicable, and attend the regular meetings of the society, every Saturday before County Court.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.—The great speech which President Johnson delivered in Washington City, on the 22d of February, and which appears in this paper, is attracting general attention throughout the land. The radicals, of course, see much therein to condemn, but the address commends itself to the conservative portion of the people everywhere.

The firm and consistent course of our Chief Magistrate is winning for himself golden opinions, and we, of the South, should be very careful lest by some unintentional indiscretion, we might still more embarrass his operations.

It becomes the South, in the peculiar situation in which she is placed, to remain rather passive, a quiet looker on, than to indulge in public political demonstrations of any kind, for the present. The President is determined to carry out his policy, and he knows that he has the support of every well-wisher of his country, who can divest himself of sectional prejudice.

Let us quietly watch and wait.

WAR ON THE PRESIDENT.—The radicals, it appears, are determined to open a vigorous campaign against the President, and have resolved to raise $50,000 by levy upon office holders, members of Congress, and by subscription, for the purpose of flooding the country with large editions of Congressional speeches, &c., against the veto and conservative principles generally.

Col. Forney, of the Washington *Chronicle* is to do the printing. A fat job.

The leading Republican papers are down on the President's late speech, on the 22d ult., in Massachusetts and Ohio particularly.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The impression is quite general, throughout this entire section of the country, that the Wheat crop, during the last severe cold spell of weather, suffered injury to some extent.

The warm weather and rains which preceded the late cold spell, had the effect of starting the wheat to growing, and while in this condition the late severe freezing weather was experienced.—It will not be surprising, therefore, if it has been damaged in some degree.

In conversation with a number of farmers from this county, as well as a few from some of the adjoining counties, we were uniformly told that the wheat has been damaged. While some considered the injury as severe, and of such an extent, to justify them in predicting but half a crop, at best, others were far more sanguine, and of the belief that the injury was but slight,—that it was far too soon yet to determine with any accuracy, and that when it once commenced growing again, much that was thought to be completely "frozen out," or "winter killed," will be found to be living and promising.

We are hopeful that the latter supposition will prove correct.

We believe that the inferior and partial crop raised last year, with the very unfavorable season for seeding last fall, prevented a large breadth of land being put in this cereal, but unless the coming crop is greatly blighted, we believe there will be sufficient raised for the wants of the country.

☞ The question is put to us every day,—what is Congress and the Legislature doing?

Congress is still engaged principally on the negro; but an unsuccessful attempt was recently made to set apart one day in each week as the *white man's day*.

The Legislature will adjourn on the 12th, and doubtless the Raleigh papers will furnish us with the Captions of the Acts passed, in time for our next issue.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—The surgical operation performed by Dr. J. F. Shaffner, assisted by Dr. T. F. Keehln, both of this place, on the person of Henderson Berry, by removing a large fibrous tumor, of long standing, weighing two and a half pounds, in the presence of Drs. Zevely, Martin, Hunter and Butner, bids fair to prove a complete success.

It was a very interesting and critical operation, but the patient, though not altogether out of danger, in all probability will recover.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.—Hon. Thomas Settle having been elected Solicitor for the 4th judicial circuit, resigned his office as Speaker of the Senate, and Mr C. Winstead, of Person, has been elected to fill the vacancy.

GOLD FALLING.—Gold has fallen to 130, a decline of seven dollars in the last few days.—Cotton and goods have also declined, and provisions, and every thing else, must come down.

New York, March 7,—gold rallied to 133¾.

☞ It is reported that the Tennessee members of Congress will be admitted shortly.

☞ In the House of Representatives on the 6th, a report was made by the committee on reconstruction, embracing voluminous testimony. The witnesses testify as to the presumed disloyalty of a majority of the Southern people.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Society for the protection of property.

E. A Vogler—Jewelry Shop re-opened.

☞ The Salisbury *Watchman*, notwithstanding the serious damage sustained by the late fire, is issued on half sheet, but, in a short time, will assume its former dimensions.

The Rural Journal.

The first number of a very handsome and ably conducted monthly, made its appearance on our table,—Wm. B. Smith & Co., editors and publishers, Raleigh, N, C. It contains valuable hints relative to the farm, garden, and other interesting matter. Price only $1 a year.

By the way, we have missed that excellent and handsome literary weekly, the "Field and Fireside," from our table for the last month.—What's the matter?

The Legislature.

A somewhat extended synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature crowded out,—not much loss. The Captions of the Acts passed in our next, will embrace every thing worth knowing, and more too!—We will publish the important laws passed, if any, as soon as possible.

It is a general remark, that it was somewhat difficult to keep the run of the proceedings of this legislative body,—so much attempted and so little good perfected,—so much rejecting, reconsidering, &c., as to leave most people in a fog all the time. We will soon be in the clear however much to our sorrow, we fear.

Congressional.

On the 1st inst., the Senate discussed a resolution relative to the admission of the late insurrectionary States.

In the House there was a debate on the civil rights bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—*Senate*.—The concurrent resolution relative to the admission of Southern States was passed by a vote of twenty-nine to eighteen. The following is the form in which it passed both Houses. Being a concurrent resolution, it does not require the signature of the President:

"*Be it enacted by the House of Representatives—(Senate concurring,)* That in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of said States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The postponement in the House until the second Tuesday in April of the proposed constitutional amendment in relation to the protection of life, liberty and property, is regarded by many members, equivalent to its rejection, at least in its present form. While the majority admit that the principles should be enforced, they are not all agreed as to the means recommended by the Committee on Reconstruction to that end.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have before them a bill submitted by Thad. Stevens, providing that no removal of any officer of the Government shall be made by the President without the consent of the Senate, provided that body, in the first instance, confirmed the appointment. The object of such bill needs no explanation.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Committee on Reconstruction has prepared a report, admitting Tennessee. It will probably be made to-morrow.

The Republicans are said to be divided.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the Senate a resolution was introduced providing for representation in the late insurrectionary States, when they repeal all distinctions of civil rights, on account of color, and confer suffrage upon all negroes, who have served in the army, who can read the Constitution and who pay taxes on real and personal property.

It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

COMMUNICATION.

RALEIGH, N C. Feb. 28, 1866.

Mr. Editor:—

"Some are born great,"—some are born greater;—but, in the humble opinion of one of the representatives from Forsyth county, the editor of the WESTERN SENTINEL desires to be considered the greatest man in said county. And whether the greatness of the editor was thrust upon him or not, remains yet to be seen.

He seems to be a little sore on the list of Magistrates appointed for Forsyth county. In his issue of the 23d inst, there is found a long and labored article pitching into, at least, one of the members from that county, and says, that there is no excuse for him unless he pleads a defective memory. Now he does not make any such plea, and further states that, in the canvass previous to the election, it is well recollected by those who heard the candidates, that one of them, to whom particular reference was made in his article, plainly stated that there should be no discrimination in the appointments of Magistrates between the two old political parties, namely, whig and democrat, provided the appointee was a good conservative, and a man qualified in other respects. Now that promise has been carried out in good faith, and none seem to be grumbling or growling about the appointments except the editor of the WESTERN SENTINEL. The representative referred to forgot to appoint the editor of the Sentinel, and did not think that he desired the office until the article referred to appeared, in his paper. He, being a good lawyer, it was supposed that he would prefer to expound the law, and thereby get his fee, rather than have the title of Esq. at the end of his name instead of Col before it.

The worthy editor may be assured, that the title of Esq., though honorable, pays nothing in a pecuniary way. If some of the appointees are so objectionable, it would afford pleasure to the representative to know who they are.—Will the editor of the Sentinel name them? He says that "experience and acknowledged capacity" has been set aside. Now that is a broad assertion when such men as Wm. Shultz, E. A. Vogler, G. H. Renigar, J. P. Vest, John Hester and other good and competent men, were appointed with them. Will the "solon" of the Western Sentinel tell the good people of Forsyth County who are the "acknowledged and experienced capacity" of the county?—If he will, then the humble representative of Forsyth would receive valuable information, which he has no other means of obtaining. Some of the appointees are good business men, competent to transact the business usually done by magistrates, others are good financiers, and amongst all of them, the talent will compare favorably with other counties where lawyers, editors and schoolmasters are not appointed.—Of course such characters as named above are presumed to know everything, and not many of them being appointed in Forsyth county, was the cause of dissatisfaction. Now the representative of said county will not agree to please everybody, but next time he will, perhaps, take into consideration the propriety of appointing the most "*knowin ones*" if such are to be found in said county.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF N. C.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear,	20	Bank of Wadesboro'	10
" Charlotte,	15	" Wilmington,	10
" Commerce,	12	" Washington,	7
" Clarendon,	8	" Yanceyville,	7
" Fayetteville,	8	Commercial, Wilm'ton,	10
" Lexington,	1	Farmer's Greensboro'	16
" N. Carolina, (gold)	25	Greensboro' Mutual	5
" Roxboro'	25	Merchant's Newbern,	25
" Thomasville,	15	Miners' & Planters'	20
S. C. Bank Notes,	13	Va. Bank Notes, aver.	15
Gold,	1 30	Gorgia do do	10
		Silver,	1 25

Old North Carolina Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	90
North Carolina 6's, nine coupons on	78
Exchange on New York	¼

New Advertisements.

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

SOCIETY FOR the Protection of Property.

This ancient and respectable Society, founded in 1798, is again in successful operation, and all good citizens within 25 miles of Salem, are cordially invited to join the same, which they can do by personally appearing before the regular meeting of the society, which meets on Saturday before every County Court of Forsyth County, at Salem, the regular place of meeting, by paying a small entrance fee.

By Order of the general meeting.

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Clerk.*

Salem, N. C., March 3rd, 1866.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and T immings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heay Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Currycombs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL,

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum. Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice aiticle of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,

AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C,, Dec, 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT SALE

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jewelers' Association,

Capital - - - - - 1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelepes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Splendid List of Articles

All to be sold for one dollar each.

50	Superior Grand Piano Fortes,	$300 to	$1,200
100	Splendid 7 Octave Pianos,	400 to	800
150	Melodeons, the best made,	100 to	200
175	First-class Sewing Machines,	50 to	150
250	Solid Silver Dining Sets,	75 to	300
500	Silver Salvers and Urns,	50 to	250
200	Solid Silver Tea Sets,	50 to	300
200	Gold Hunting Watches,	50 to	200
250	Ladies' Enamil'd Gold Watches,	50 to	200
500	Gents Hunting Silver Watches	35 to	100
500	Open face Silver Watches,	25 to	60
250	Diamond Rings,	50 to	100
1000	Solid Silver Card Cases,	15 to	25
2000	Silver Salt Stands,	6 to	14
3000	Silver Egg Stands	12 to	20
2000	Silver Ice Pitchers,	25 to	50
50,000	Sets Silver Tea Spoons,	5 to	15
10,000	Sets Silver Table Spoons	8 to	25
10,000	Sets Silver Knives and Forks	10 to	39
5000	Pairs Silver Napkin Rings	5 to	20
1000	Doz Silver Nut Picks,	12 to	25
6000	Silver Cake, Pie and Fruit Knives	5 to	15
10,000	Engravings, Rosewood Frames,	5 to	25
6000	Engravings, Gilt Frames	6 to	30
6000	Large Photographs, in Frames	5 to	25
1000	Fine Oil Paintings	25 to	100
2000	China Vases and Mantel Ornam'ts	6 to	10
6000	Fine 6 blade Pocket Knives,	5 to	10
3000	Ivory and Pearl Back Combs	10 to	25
5000	Ivory and Gold headed Canes	5 to	25
3000	Toilet Sets, Perfumery, etc.	5 to	15
6000	Ladies' Trav'g Bags and Portm's	3 to	20
2000	Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans	5 to	50
3000	Photograph Albums, all sizes	5 to	30
2000	Gold Vest, and Neck Chains	15 to	30
2000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	5 to	10
5000	Chased Gold Bracelets	6 to	12
2000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains,	5 to	25
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5 to	10
2000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 to	10
5000	Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4 to	10
5000	Mosaic, Jet and Lava Ear Drops,	4 to	10
7500	Coral Emerald Ear Drops,	3 to	8
5000	California Diamond Breast Pins,	3 to	10
3000	Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, studs, etc.	3 to	11
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	3 to	8
10,000	Lockets, double glass,	3 to	5
5000	Lockets for Miniatures,	5 to	10
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.,	3 to	8
5000	Plain Gold Rings,	4 to	10
5000	Chased Gold Rings,	4 to	10
10 000	Shield and Signet Rings,	3 to	10
10 000	California Diamond Rings,	2 to	20
7500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet,	5 to	10
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Coral,	8 to	21
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Onyx,	10 to	15
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Lava,	12 to	20
2500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic,	20 to	30
0,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Holders,	5 to	10
15000	Gold Pens, with Gold Holders,	6 to	12

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25 cents for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also *Terms to Agents.*

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.

Jan. 6, 1866. 21-3m

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets Pens, Pennils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogansto the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10. COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton. &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C, Sept 30, 1865. [8—6md

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

BLUM'S ALMANACS

FOR 1866.

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter,—full 36 pages.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1866.

N. W. Glenn, Administrator of Alfred Tate,

vs

Heirs at Law of Alfred Tate.

Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Calvin Tate, is not a resident of this State.—it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement according to law, during six weeks, in some newspaper of this State, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, and show cause, if any he hath, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, J. G. Marler, Clerk of said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, 1866. Issued January 16th, 1866.

J. G. MARLER, *Clerk.*

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-6t.

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Clock Repairing!

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS at short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19 3m

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON,